

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.
OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT
Cost of the Various Methods of Mail Transportation.
THE WAR ON THE LOTTERY MEN.

The annual report of Postmaster General Key is made public to-day. Large portions of it are devoted to the presentation of statistical information, which has already been published in the form of abstracts of the reports of his subordinate officers. The remaining portions of general interest are as follows:—

The Postmaster General renews the recommendation contained in his last report for the enactment of a law readjusting the compensation of railroad carriers for carrying the mail upon the basis of space, speed and frequency, supplemented by the weight of mails carried. He says:—

This would enable the department to designate every railroad in the country by name as a railway mail line, which they are not now, and so called as section 4,004 of the Revised Statutes allow the department to make such designation, and so designate all railroads would increase the annual expenditure, under the present basis of compensation, by over \$1,000,000. This increase does not, however, represent the actual cost of the service, but the cost of the service under the present basis of compensation. The cost of the service under the present basis of compensation is \$1,000,000. The cost of the service under the proposed basis of compensation is \$2,000,000. The difference of \$1,000,000 represents the cost of the service under the proposed basis of compensation.

The Postmaster General also recommends that the compensation of railroad carriers be readjusted on the basis of space, speed and frequency, supplemented by the weight of mails carried. He says:—

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fact that there is no United States statute imposing a penalty on any one for assaulting or molesting a Postmaster in the discharge of his official duties, and that Congress be urged to pass such a statute.

Since my last report a decree has been rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Southern District of New York, upon a writ brought by Christopher C. Campbell v. Thomas L. James, Postmaster at New York, for relief against alleged assaults and molestations committed by the Postmaster at New York upon the plaintiff, Campbell, in the discharge of his official duties. The decree is in favor of the plaintiff, Campbell, and awards him damages of \$10,000, and costs of \$1,000. The Postmaster at New York, James, has appealed from the decree, and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

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The decrease of notes in the Treasury continues, however, and will keep on until the limitation or cessation of the present silver dollar coinage. The silver dollar coinage has been decreased during the year from \$9,634,034 to \$4,290,134, on account of the difficulty in making purchases as prescribed in the act of February 28, 1875, at the market rate, which is here the Treasury Department to be the equivalent of the London rate.

The ten million fund in United States notes held for the redemption of fractional currency had disappeared from the assets under the provisions of law, which devoted it to the payment of arrears of interest on the fractional currency. The fund had been reduced more than \$2,000,000. It is contemplated at the proper time to submit for reference to Congress a bill for permanent provision for the redemption of fractional currency, and the transfer of all unavailing items to the books of the department from the cash accounts of the Treasury's office, with a debit to the person, State or bank properly chargeable therewith.

After reviewing the resumption of specie payments at such length Mr. Gillilan says that since the order of the Secretary of the Treasury authorizing the receipt of United States notes for customs, which was issued on September 30, 1879, on that account in legal tender notes at his office and the various sub-treasuries of the Treasury, a statement of the assets and liabilities of the department October 31, 1879, shows the following aggregates:—

Assets..... \$274,867,074
Liabilities..... 125,930,330

Amount available for resumption..... \$148,936,744

The total gold and silver dollar coinage under the act of February 28, 1875, amounted to \$4,290,134, of which \$3,290,134 is in the hands of Treasury offices, and \$1,000,000 is in circulation, being 29 1/2 per cent of the total coinage. The gold dollar coinage in circulation at the same date last year, which was 26 1/2 per cent of \$1,000,000, was \$1,000,000. The silver dollar coinage in circulation at the same date last year, which was 26 1/2 per cent of \$1,000,000, was \$1,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1879.

SEVENTH WEEK OF HAYDEN'S TRIAL.
AN EFFORT TO PROVE A MOTIVE.

Investigating the Origin of the "Barn" Arsenic.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18, 1879.

The trial of the Rev. Herbert H. Hayden entered upon its seventh week to-day. A month and a half had been spent by the State in putting in evidence, mainly of the expert character, on arsenic, blood stains and kindred matters. Some more is to come in regard to the nail marks discovered on the cheek of the murdered girl. This will occupy several days; but beyond the feature the remaining evidence that the State has secured being largely upon occurrences preceding the tragedy and the relations which existed between Hayden and the girl.

The effect of the expert testimony upon the minds of the jury has been very materially diminished by the searching cross-examinations to which the witnesses were subjected by the defense. Mr. Watrous, senior counsel for Hayden, has conducted this part of the case with great ability, and the knowledge of the delicate scientific distinctions involved indicates that he had prepared himself for the task.

A strange story connected with the testimony on the subject of arsenic comes from Hartford. The State has claimed that the arsenic found in Hayden's barn was for the purpose of poisoning his wife. Hayden's defense has claimed that the arsenic was for the purpose of poisoning his wife. Hayden's defense has claimed that the arsenic was for the purpose of poisoning his wife.

WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1879.

ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING FISCAL YEAR.

The printing of the detailed estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, has been completed to-day. They make a book of nearly two hundred quarto pages, which will be transmitted to Congress with the President's Message.

The estimates of the amounts required for expenditure under the War Department aggregate \$29,319,794 for the military establishment and \$7,557,034 for public works of various kinds, including about \$6,000,000 for river and harbor improvements; \$1,000,000 for sea coast fortifications, \$774,000 for buildings in and around Washington, and \$657,000 for arsenals.

The cost of the naval establishment during the next fiscal year is estimated at \$14,599,148.

The following are among the additional estimates:—

For the Indian service..... \$4,992,546
For the Indian service..... 1,182,135
For salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue..... 4,075,000
For the construction of new light-houses, beacons and fog signals..... 674,000
For the construction of new light-houses, beacons and fog signals..... 2,247,000
For judicial salaries and expenses of courts..... 3,250,000
For salaries and expenses of the Executive Department..... 2,800,000
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MURDER SUSPECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18, 1879.

An inquest was held this morning on the body of Daniel Bourke, who was run over by a train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Twenty-eighth street, in this city. The verdict was accidental death, but this evening it looks as though Bourke had been murdered. When found, the body was cold and on the ground, and the deep gash as it made by some sharp instrument. The wheels of the train only amputated the head, which lay by the side of the body. From the position of the body persons who saw it believe that Bourke was foully murdered and placed on the track.

TRACY'S LAST HOPE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 18, 1879.

Before the Board of Pardons this evening S. M. Mason, of Mercer county, and A. B. Richmond, Crawford, made arguments in favor of the commutation of the death sentence of Andrew Tracy to imprisonment for life, while the District Attorney of McKean county opposed it. It was claimed by the defense that Tracy was a young man, who had been so for years previous. Letters had been received from Tracy, and his associates, recommending that he should be pardoned, and that he should be allowed to go to the State Prison, where he could be employed as a laborer. The Board will not announce its decision until tomorrow, and it is believed that the decision will be unfavorable to the murderer.

THE SMITH-BENNETT CASE.

A NEW MOVEMENT BY THE COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED—MOTION FOR A MODIFICATION OF THE RULE SENDING DOWN THE CASE FOR A NEW TRIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 18, 1879.

Another phase of the Smith-Bennett murder case was developed in the Court of Errors and Appeals here to-day by Mr. Collins moving for a modification and change in the rule entered last July sending the case down for retrial by the Hudson Oyes and Terminus.

The motion now is:—

First—That such parts of the rule as authorized or instructed the award by the Court below of a venire de novo be stricken out, and such parts of the rule as authorized or instructed the award by the Court below of a venire de novo be stricken out, and such parts of the rule as authorized or instructed the award by the Court below of a venire de novo be stricken out.